



## Dmitry USTINOV: OUR FLEXIBILITY IS NOT LIMITLESS

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community will never allow military superiority over them. We consider that the historically-formed approximate parity of forces between the USSR and USA, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO provides a good basis for political and military detente. Further maintenance of this parity represents a realistic guarantee for preserving peace and averting nuclear war.

This has been declared by the Minister of Defence of the USSR, Dmitry Ustinov, who addressed an official meeting in Sevastopol devoted to the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to that city.

The Soviet Union, said Dmitry Ustinov, takes every action in its attempts to halt the dangerous development of international events and to avert a growth of

military danger. Its practical efforts are concentrated upon an agreement on maintaining military parity at a lower level.

This aim is also pursued by the new Soviet initiatives recently proposed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuri Andropov, in his replies to the "Pravda" newspaper, as well as the initiatives introduced by the Soviet Union for consideration at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The new Soviet initiatives are an expression of the sober, realistic and flexible approach on the part of the USSR to the problem of arms limitation and to the maintenance of stability in the international situation.

But our flexibility has limits.

## HOW IT WAS

(Continued from page 1)

check points, and, moreover, faced with the absence of the airliner from the route, not sound the alarm at once? To date no answer has been provided to this outstanding question either.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the South Korean plane entered the zone covered by Soviet radar systems precisely in an area which is constantly patrolled by American reconnaissance aircraft, specifically, RC-135 planes. We detected an intelligence plane RC-135 in the area on this occasion in two hours it was performing a somewhat strange patrol. At 4 hours 51 minutes (Kamchatka time) another plane with a radar blip consistent with that of the RC-135 was detected in the same region and at the same height—8,000 metres. The planes approached one another (up to the total convergence of the blips on the screen) and flew together some time (about 10 minutes). Then one of them, as was later together for/repeatedly observed earlier, headed for Alaska, while the second one headed for Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. Naturally, the conclusion was made at Soviet anti-aircraft defence command posts: an intelligence plane is approaching the USSR's airspace.

One may ask of what "losing its route" could they talk in this case? It is quite obvious that this flight was guided. I would say, it was guided accurately. It was, therefore, a premeditated flight.

The second stage is the action above Kamchatka. At 5:30 the intruder plane approached Kamchatka. It was heading straight towards a major base

of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces. It did not respond to any inquiries by Soviet ground control and air defence planes. At the same time, radio monitoring stations detected periodically transmitted, brief coded signals, which are usually used for transmitting intelligence data.

taking a general course towards Vladivostok, at 6:24 m an interceptor plane was given the task to turn the flight of the intruder with missiles, an order which was carried out.

The American side is now trying in every way to prove that "the Soviets wanted from the outset to deliberately destroy a civilian airliner". But this is an absurdity. If this had indeed been the case, we could have destroyed the intruder many times over and with certainty when it was over Kamchatka, even without scrambling fighter planes but with air defence missiles known in the United States as SAM-5, with the active range of more than 200 kilometres, through the zone of action of which the plane was passing.

In conclusion I will allow myself to draw your attention to the fact that all the events, both over Kamchatka and over the Sakhalin Island were taking place in the dead of night and under conditions of cloud coverage along the upper edge of which the intruder was flying. Its flight was stopped as was pointed out above, at 6:24 local time, whereas the dawn on that day broke at 7:11 (sunrise at 7:49). Moreover, this was done only after the Soviet air defence forces had used every warning measure possible under those conditions. Their actions were carried out in strict conformity with the Constitution and the Law on the state borders of the USSR and with the existing international regulations. It is the sovereign right of every state to defend its borders, including its airspace.

The intruder plane reached the south-western part of Sakhalin Island, the last attempt was made to force it to land on an airfield, using four bursts of warning shots fired from guns with tracer shells at 6:20 m local (Sakhalin) time. Altogether 120 rounds were fired. Since, even after that, the intruder plane did not obey the demands but tried to escape,

the Soviet Armed Forces,

standing guard over the peaceful work of the Soviet people, are constantly in high combat readiness.

Throughout the history of the Soviet state they have been discharging their duties with honour. In future, if need be, they will also perform appropriate combat tasks.

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTED IN POLYNESIA

Paris. Charles Hernu, the French Minister of Defence, said, France would continue nuclear testing in Polynesia and that "it is premature at this stage to speak about their cessation". He replied to a written question by Y. Larcher, an RPR MP. The minister stressed

that "to guarantee the efficiency and reliability of the forces of deterrence it is necessary to substitute new nuclear weapons systems for the existing ones" and to ensure constant improvement of the weapons — "their striking force, precision and efficiency". With

## Andrei GROMYKO: the reserves of detente are not exhausted

The day has been won on the understanding that any attempts to abandon the path outlined at Helsinki in 1975 lead to the stalemate of confrontation. This was a statement made in Madrid by Andrei Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Min-

isters of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Addressing the final stage of the Madrid Meeting between the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Soviet Minister raised the following point:

### THE RESULTS OF THE MADRID MEETING

● Despite all the differences in politics and all the disagreements in the evaluation of the reasons for the present state of international relations, despite all the tensions in the present situation in Europe and in the world, it can be seen that states with differing social systems can arrive at mutually acceptable agreements.

First and foremost this concerns a conference which is to be held on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

● Concisely, it could be expressed as follows—support for the approximate strategic military equilibrium between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO which has emerged in Europe and on a global scale.

● It is still possible to come to an agreement at the negotiating table between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting nuclear armaments in the other partner is unacceptable.

● The appeal by the Soviet Union for an immediate freezing of nuclear arsenals by the nuclear states, particularly those belonging to the Soviet Union and the United States, is still valid today.

### INCIDENT

International documents and in the United Nations Charter.

It has been made quite clear that the South Korean plane was treated as particularly special by the American authorities and their relevant services. It invaded Soviet air space, penetrating deeply inside Soviet territory, and it remained there for a long time, flying over our major strategic objectives.

We indignantly reject all this. Why and how did it get there? The question which now arises is whether anyone can violate foreign borders and sovereignty of other states and escape unpunished. The answer is no one. This major provocation is enshrined in the most authoritative

## GROMYKO MEETS HIS AMERICAN OPPOSITE NUMBER

Madrid. First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has met the US Secretary of State George Shultz.

During the conversation, the main subject for discussion from the Soviet side was the need for an agreement concerning strategic and European nuclear weapons. It will be recalled that these vital issues are being discussed at the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Andrei Gromyko

set forth the principled position of the Soviet leadership on this matter and drew attention to the great responsibility which the United States is assuming by avoiding a search for agreements and at the same time pushing through the dangerous plan for the deployment of its new nuclear weapon systems primarily in Western Europe.

The State Secretary confined his statement to general ideas and actually avoided discussing the essence of the problems.

## H.-J. VOGEL on French and British nuclear systems

Bonn. H.-J. Vogel, Chairman of the West German Social-Democratic Party in Bundestag faction, has addressed a press conference here during which he discussed French and British nuclear systems.

He pointed out that the central problem at the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe at their present stage is the "systems belonging to third countries". The French have 18 ground-based and 80 submarine systems and 40 systems carried by Mirage aircraft. Britain has 64 systems in subma-

## ATTEMPTED MURDER OF CLERGY

San Jose. The paramilitary secret grouping "Anti-communist army in action" has exploded a bomb near the residence of Jesuit clergymen in San Salvador. A second bomb was exploded by the Salvadoran fascists near the house of the library director at the Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas" which is managed by the clergymen. A leaflet that was found said the terrorist acts are revenge for the Jesuit approach to the restoration of peace in the country. This is the eighth crime committed by the Salvadoran fascists against churchmen.



Under cover of the recently started Big Pine-2 joint US-Honduran war games, the USA hurried to turn this Central American country into its military-strategic springboard in the Western Hemisphere. According to "The New York Times", servicemen and military hardware are continuously being supplied from the USA to Honduras. US military personnel build communications centres and roads and modernise runways in various districts of that country. In the photo: a communications centre set up by the Americans in Honduras.

Photo AP-TASS

### Science and technology

#### FLOATING AIRPORT

The "Asia Week" magazine, Hong Kong, draws attention to the following advertisement: an international airport is up for sale.

For 4,200 million dollars it can be delivered to any seaside town.

Its cost also includes a

floating 4,000 metre runway, an arrival-departure lounge, parking

for airliners, a freight depot,

hangars and a control centre.

It weighs 4,050,000 tonnes.

It keeps afloat with the help of 10,000 cylindrical buoys.

Each measures 11.5 metres in height

and 7 metres in diameter.

When strong winds are blowing the whole structure sways no more than a centimetre.

The city of

Osaka was considered a possible buyer. The project of this floating airport was designed by the association of Japanese shipbuilders. However, the "fathers of the city" first wavered, then ultimately preferred to have a conventional airport on land.

#### IN SEARCH

#### OF INTELLIGENCE

Scientists from the University

of Tokyo have mounted a powerful telescope having an aerial 45

metres in diameter, on the

mountainous plateau in Nagano

prefecture. Signals received

from outer space will be sub-

jected to "logic analysis" on a

computer.

Unlike their collec-

gues in other countries, the Ja-

nese astronomers, to receive

possible information from other

worlds, tuned the receiving

equipment in a wave whose

length is equal to the molecu-

lar of formaldehyde and not hydro-

gen. They believe that this wave

more than any other is suited

for the role of an "informa-

tion carrier" in interstellar

space.

At rapid rates:

world's population

growth

The US census bureau

reported that the world's popula-

tion grew at record rates last

year and increased by 82 mil-

lion. According to the bureau

the number of people on the

planet is now 4,700 million.

### OF INTEREST

#### A call to customs

A telephone call was made to

the customs office of the Inter-

national airport in Mexico City.

An angry man who preferred

to remain unknown advised the

customs officers to pay special

attention to the luggage of one,

Michel Guilleux, who was

away from home.

He was told to return to the

airport as soon as possible.

Guilleux was told to

call him back as soon as pos-

sible.

An examination yielded un-

expected results: the suitcase

and bags of the surprised

Frenchman contained 200 ven-

omous snakes; 50 scorpions and

one hundred tarantulas. It

turned out that the constrictor

was immediately

confiscated by the customs of-

ficers, was meant for Swiss

pharmaceutical laboratories and

several European zoos.

It was revealed that M. Guilleux

comes to Mexico with the

intention of buying, at very low

prices of course, all kinds of

venomous snakes and insecte-

s from people living in Mexico's

remote corners. Guilleux was

aware that profits from sales of

this merchandise in Europe

would pay for his travel costs

and leave him with some sur-

plus. As to the anonymous caller,

he is thought to be an employee

of the Hilton Hotel in which the

Round  
the Soviet  
Union

**THE FIRST HOUSE WITH AN ADVANCED NOISE-PROOF CAPABILITY HAS BEEN BUILT AT USTINIKES, A NEW RESIDENTIAL ESTATE BORDERING ON A BUSY ROAD IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL OF VILNIUS.** Nearly forty thousand people live on the estate. The scientists and architects responsible for combating the problem of noise on the estate have come up with a comprehensive solution. Thanks to the use of new sound absorbing materials and to careful planning, the bedrooms and sitting-rooms of each flat in the test blocks are virtually isolated from city noise, windows facing away from the street. Once tests have been completed, it is planned that those houses be built on a large scale.

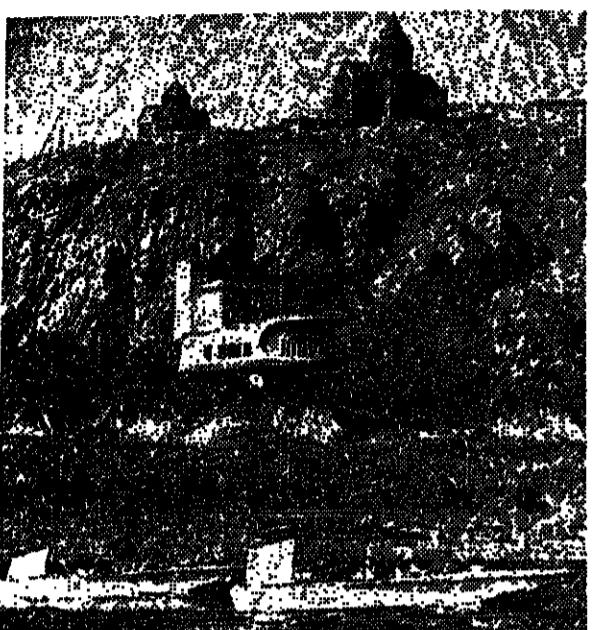
CARPET-MAKING DISCUSSED

The ancient, yet enduring art of carpet-making was the central subject for discussion by the delegates who attended an international symposium which recently ended in the Azerbaijan capital Baku.

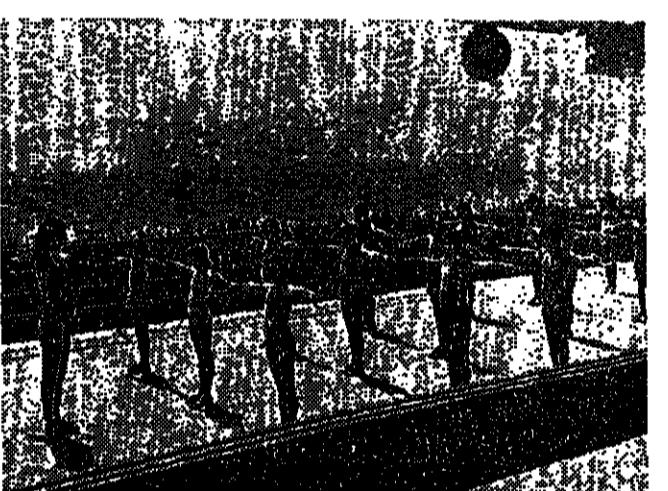
At the meeting, which was sponsored by UNESCO, scientists, historians, and carpet-makers discussed problems which arise in the creation of carpets, as well as discussing the history, traditions, and technology of carpet-making, its modern state, and the prospects for its future development.

From time immemorial, Azerbaijan has been famous for its splendid carpets. Baku can boast the world's first museum of carpet-making, which it has had for some years now.

# SEVAN REGAINS ITS STRENGTH



On the banks of Lake Sevan, monuments of ancient Armenian architecture stand side by side with modern buildings.



In a children's sanatorium.

Work was completed in the spring of 1981. On March 21 the first cubic metre of the Arpa water flowed into the lake. This was the second birthday of Sevan. Confidence has now appeared that Lake Sevan is to be overflowing with water.

If you ask any Armenian what makes Lake Sevan so dear to him, each will answer in his own way but there will be something in common for all of them—concern for its present state and confidence in its better future.

Let's make a calculation: every year, the Arpa River discharges into the lake 250 cubic metres of pure spring water. The Vorotan—another Alpine river of Armenia—is also now breaking through to the lake. It will pour in 165 million cubic metres of water every year, thus leaving the consumption of Sevan waters for irrigation reduced to a minimum. Instead this will be done by 16 large reservoirs now under construction in the republic.

Lake Sevan has been endowed with countless beautiful comparisons, one of them being that the lake "resembles a bride in a wedding dress". But at one time the lake put on workers' overalls in the form of six operating power stations. Their energy helped start new industries in the republic and to further develop the traditional ones. Water gave life to the lands of the Ararat Valley, helped build towns, settlements and more than 150 enterprises.

Now it is high time to pay back the lake's generosity. The digging of a 60 km tunnel began in the '80s to divert into the lake the waters of the Arpa River. This is something unprecedented in the practice of building tunnels.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

OIL AND GAS BY 1985

This country is the world's only state which is sufficient in its own fuel and energy, writes IZVESTIA. By 1985 the production of oil and gas condensate will reach 630 million tonnes, and 630,000 million cubic metres of gas will be produced.

Siberia will provide the main oil and gas production growth. In 1983 half of this country's fuel will be obtained here. This will allow not only the satisfaction of the growing requirements of the national economy but it will also make up for the lowering of production in the European part of the USSR.

Development of the deposits is exceptionally difficult. The major deposits lie in areas which are uninhabited and where access is difficult. Huge labour and capital investments are needed both for their development and transportation of the fuel produced to the consumer.

To deliver the Siberian gas to this country's central and western regions, as well as to some countries of Western Europe, five major gas pipelines have been planned for 1981-1985. Three of these have been put into operation. The unique Urengoi-Polyarny-Uzhgorod transport system is currently under construction. Gas will begin to flow along the pipeline to Western Europe and to the socialist countries beginning January 1984.

But regrettably, the deposits, even the richest ones are not bottomless. So the roles of the geological survey are maintained on the same level. At the same time they take into account the economical usage and the thinnest saving of all the fuel and energy resources and that article.

THE MANY-SIDED USE OF HYDRAULICS

Modern hydraulics or technical mechanics of liquid—one of the applied branches of hydromechanics—embraces the foundations of calculations used in erecting engineering constructions and diverse technological processes. Pyotr Nekorozhny, the USSR Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification, writes in PRAVDA. Its progress was historically determined by the requirements of many agricultural and industrial branches of technology, above all, land reclamation, water supply, water transport, hydraulics en-

gineering and the utilization of water energy and machine-building. The "services" of specialists in this branch of science have been required to more and more often of late by the oil and gas industry for solving the problems of comprehensive use of hydroresources and their protection.

The construction of new power projects, mapped out in the USSR for the next five years, and for a term of 15-20 years, large-scale plans of land improvement work, stipulated by the USSR Food Programme, measures for the rational utilization of natural, including hydrosources, in connection with the interbasin redistribution of a part of the flow of rivers. These things radically change the scope of building hydro-technical facilities and set the hydrodynamic engineers new problems, the Minister points out.

Thus, large thermal and atomic power stations are in need of fundamentally new combined and closed water-supply schemes with rational utilization of dispersed heat.

A question connected with diverting a part of the river flow is unusual as to content and the methods of its possible solution. Suffice it to say that the main point is the laying of long canals with a capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres per second, operating under different regimes and climatic conditions. Studies in this field have just started and hydraulic engineers are facing a vast and creative field of endeavour.

RE-EQUIPPING PLANTS: COST AND EFFECT

Great attention is paid in the Soviet Union to the reconstruction and re-equipping of enterprises. This is the subject of an article in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The article asks: how much does the reconstruction cost? Wouldn't it be more feasible to build new enterprises?

In the old textile city of Ivanovo, for example, the reconstruction and re-equipping of the factories allowed an increase in the volume of production by almost one thousand million roubles over the past twelve years. The calculations show that the building of new factories capable of manufacturing the same amount of products would require 33 per cent more money. The textile workers' labour has changed radically, too. Many operations have been automated. The economic feasibility of reconstruction is also exemplified by the

'Solar' roof

The electric heaters have been switched off at the grain depot of an experimental farm in Lithuania, a Baltic republic. In their place the first solar collector in the republic is operating.

The double roof of an original design above the grain storage has become an accumulator of solar heat. Its main part is made of dark colour slate attracting the sunrays. The top cover is made of transparent polyethylene film. A "thermal cushion" is formed in a half-space between the roofs. From there the heated air is supplied through pipes to the storage where automatic devices regulate the temperature regime and maintaining the needed humidity are installed. The use of such collectors on farms in Lithuania will make it possible to annually save up to 40,000 tonnes of liquid fuel and over 200 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

## Automatic driver in the Metro

A complex system for automatic control of underground trains has been introduced by the Kharkov Metro system. This has allowed the reduction of the driving crew to one—the driver dispenses with an assistant.

The electronic instruments know precisely when speed should be increased, when to slow down, and how long the train stays at a station, taking into account the intensity of passenger traffic.

With this system becoming operational, more than a hundred people were released for other jobs. After further training, they will become drivers themselves working as drivers in the second line of Kharkov underground railway system now under construction.

To two Soviet automatic ER-2s the Venera-15 and the Venera-16 have entered the 12th month of their flight to Venus.

Higher radio communications is being held with the stations to measure the parameters of the trajectories, to monitor the actions of the on-board systems and to transmit telemedical scientific information back to Earth.

During the flight, the study of solar and cosmic rays, created by the Earth's magnetism in the interplanetary zone will continue.

## OF INTEREST

### NECTARULAR FIND IN BUKHARA

Indians of local lore met rocks not far from Bukhara. The extent here is depicted on one of the city's larger coins.

They were found during the excavation of a canal. This proved to be most rare.

Now, no Greco-Bactrian

farm Polyarny close to the city.

The northern summer is short.

However, its brief warmth is enough for the maturing of black currants of the "Imandra"

type grown at the experimental Polar station run by the All-

Union Research Institute of Plant Growing.

This is not such an impossible dream as was believed before.

Hundreds of people living in Murmansk have tasted the juicy black currants grown in the orchard belonging to the state farm Polyarny close to the city.

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type grown at the experimental Polar station run by the All-

Union Research Institute of Plant Growing.

In the history of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom had been studied

for many years, and therefore any

very valuable, says E. Rive-

rian, senior researcher of the

Central Institute of Art History,

the Oriental studies have

come to see an entire por-

tion of the Bactrian

dynasty whose forces appear on

the coins of the 2nd century BC.

These facts run counter to the previously expounded theory of 80 per cent of the new Eastern towns and villages being made up of bachelors, notes the economist.

The actual situation is quite the opposite. In Tynda,

Neryungri and Severobalkalik married couples make

up about four-fifths of the population. The situation is a happy one for the town authorities since a married position is a sound basis for new towns. This

position is firmly supported by the sociologists who

studied the family problems on the project, including

its effect upon personnel stabilization.

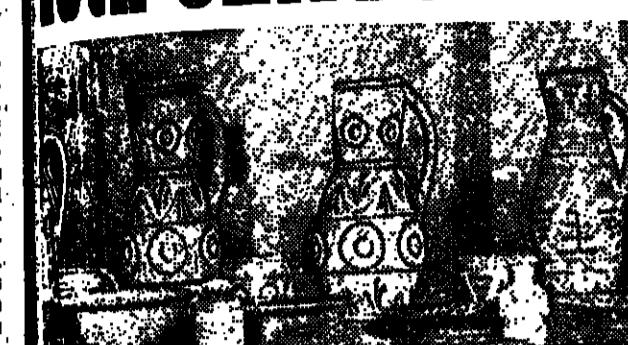
The natural growth here is 21 people to every 100.

Many operations have been automated. The economic

feasibility of reconstruction is also exemplified by the

Places to visit

## 19th-CENTURY DINNER



## ON ITS WAY TO VENUS

Such experiments along flight paths to the planet Venus were started in 1965 by the Venera-2 automatic interplanetary station. The results of the measurements obtained, now that the current 11-year cycle in the solar activity is on the decline, will be used to study the physics of the processes taking place on the Sun and in the interplanetary space.

Designers from the Riga Railway Cartage Factory have solved several problems at once by creating the electric train of 200 lithosphere rings in the region, and comparisons have been drawn with similar structures in other zones of the world. In their sizes and features they are similar to the "craters" and "seas" on the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Venus and Saturn's satellites.

The manufacture of the ER-2s will allow an increase in the carrying capacity of railway sections coping most intensely with traffic.

By September 5, the Venera-15 and the Venera-16 was at the distance of 36.2 million kilometres from Earth, and the Venera-16 was 35.5 million kilometres away.

During the flight, the study

of solar and cosmic rays,

created by the Earth's magnetics in the interplanetary zone will continue.

On September 5, the

Venera-15 and the Venera-16

were 372 metres apart.

and the peak of Mount Koktysh.

This is the tallest structure

in the earthquake areas of

this country.

The problem is that men at

60 and women at 55—the pensionable age in this country—are in many instances full of energy and wish to continue working.

Some of them remain in their former jobs, others prefer em-

ployment closer to home; or easier jobs with shorter hours,

flexible schedules or maybe they

want a break for twelve or eight months before resuming work, etc.

Unique tests have been car-

ried out at the new Alma-Ala

television tower which rises

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### MOSCOW TOURS IN SEPTEMBER

The first autumn month presents Soviet audiences with a spectrum of interesting encounters with performers from twenty European, Asian and American countries.

Muscovites have already heard the Los Jairos group (Patriotic Forces of Chile) and will hear the group Springband (Canada). The Canadian performers will present songs, musical scenes and instrumental parades. The Days of Sofia in Moscow will feature the L. Zhivkova Bulgarian national youth ensemble. Muscovites and the people in the Soviet Baltic capitals will



The Dance Ensemble of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are putting on concerts in Moscow as part of the Days of Soviet-Yemen Friendship in Moscow (in the photo). The ensemble is familiar to Soviet spectators from their previous numerous tours. This time they will also visit Baku, Ashkhabad, and Novosibirsk.

Photo by Boris Paltusov

### Soviet films on Spanish screens

In the Spanish city of La Coruña, the 4th International Festival of Film Comedies is being held. Among the films shown at the inauguration of the festival was the Soviet feature, "The Star and Death of Joaquin Muriel". One of the films entered for the contest is "The Silver Review". In the information showing the Spanish viewers, and the participants and guests of the festival will see a two-part feature, "Station for Two".

During the contests between comedies, there will be a retrospective showing of the best films of the Soviet repertoire, such as "Jolly Fellows", "Ballad of a Hussar", "Volga-Volga", "The Spring", "The Circus", "The Forty-First", "The Cranes Are Flying", "Don Quixote", and "Ore Viva Mexico!"

### FROM THE HISTORY OF BALLET

"Dancing is a language of feelings, and it doesn't need any words," said the major Swedish ballet historian Bengt Häger, who is Director of the Dance Museum in Stockholm. It was on his initiative that his museum, in cooperation with the Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum in Moscow, mounted an exhibition, entitled "From the History of Bal-



Director of the Dance Museum in Stockholm Bengt Häger and his chief choreographer Yury Grigorovich.

### WELCOME TO THE TOWN OF BOOKS

Henri Lopez, UNESCO  
Deputy Director-General:

UNESCO completely backs the fair's motto, as our organization has been set up to achieve the same aim. And ever since UNESCO came into being in 1946 it has published one book on average, in one of the six official languages—English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French, and Russian—more than seven thousand titles have been published in seventy languages in 150 countries.

At the Moscow Fair UNESCO features more than 800 publications in its six official languages and a great deal of promotion information.

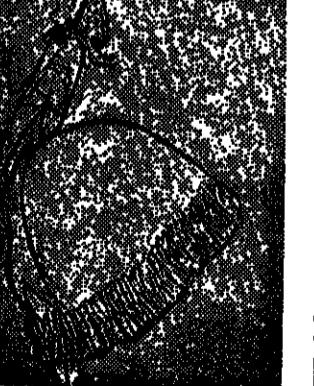
During the previous Moscow Fair in 1981 an agreement was reached to publish, among other things, five UNESCO magazines in Russian, including "Nature and Resources", "Museums", and "Culture, Perspectives and Facts", a copyright bulletin which is about to be published; up to 20 books in Russian will appear in 1984-1985.

UNESCO is of the opinion that excellent results should be obtained in this field. We are ready and determined to proceed in this way, cooperating with the State Committee of the USSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution and the Commission of the USSR for UNESCO.

### FACTS and EVENTS

A memorial museum dedicated to the Russian writer, Ivan Turgenev, has been inaugurated at a ceremony in the town of Bougival near Paris. At the same time, an exhibition, "Turgenev and His Time", was opened in the Town Hall of the neighbouring town of Celle-Saint-Cloud dedicated to the centenary since Turgenev's death. The museum is placed in the two-storey house in which Turgenev settled in 1875 and where he died eight years later. The street near the house and the villa of the Varsova family who were Turgenev's close friends are named after the famous Russian writer. The speakers at the unveiling ceremony noted that Turgenev played an outstanding role in the history of cultural ties between the two countries. Remaining a profoundly Russian writer, he loved and understood France, and he indefatigably worked for mutual cultural enrichment between the two countries.

Contests. The first round has ended in the preparations for the forthcoming All-Union Piano Contest in Moscow, which is dedicated to Sergei Rachmaninov's 110th birthday. The contest, which is to be held between November 16 and December 2, will be entered by more than 50 young pianists.



J. Cocteau, "The Russian Season", 1911 (poster).

Photo by Georgi Sirenskov

Maya Plisetskaya in 1981 in Stockholm.

"It is a great honour for my museum to arrange an exhibition in the world's biggest theatrical museum," says Bengt Häger referring to the Bakhrushin Museum. "Two years ago, an exhibition, 'The Russian Ballet From Its Sources to the Present Day', was shown at the opening of a new building for our museum in Stockholm. I hope that our exchange will continue."

### CIRCUS

State Circus (7 Prospekt Verhodnogo), Daily, the World Carnival programme (2 parts), starring leading circus performers.

### INSTRUMENTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Director of the National Book Trust, Lokenath Bhattacharya, India:

Books do in fact serve the cause of peace and progress because it's from books we receive knowledge about one another. Knowledge is strength and this strength enables one to fight for peace. Fighting for peace is the main line of Indian foreign policy, and, naturally, our books serve this goal.

Our National Book Trust is taking part in the fair for the fourth time. We have brought a diverse range of books in philosophy, medicine, technology, children's books and even cook books. They are mainly printed in English. There are several stands in several languages spoken in India.

Our every visit to the Moscow Fair means the conclusion of many contracts. These have been joint ventures in the main, but some are unilateral. For example, we previously had a contract signed to publish Armenian tales and short stories in India, they have been very popular with our readers. The

experience in this area opens up for all countries now possibilities for scientific and technological progress.

The biggest exhibitors are the Soviet Union and the FRG. Also interesting and varied are the exhibits presented by Great Britain, the traditional producer of precision scientific instruments. Several British firms are represented by the Overseas Marketing Corporation (Eastway Ltd.).

The corporation's director Tom Waugh told an MTI correspondent that his company had been set up specially for trading with the Soviet Union, and that by

advice of information and



Negotiations are underway at the stand of the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishers who put out literature for young people.

Text by Larisa Sledtskaya Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

### WHAT'S ON!

September 10-12

#### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 10 (mat), 11 (mat), 12 — Concerts by the Igor Moiseyev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 10 (eve)

— Rosini: "The Barber of Seville", (opera), 11 (eve) — Puccini: "Madame Butterfly" (opera), 12 — Borodin: "Prince Igor" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 11 (mat) — Pichkin: "Wedding With the General"; 11 (eve) — Ziv, "Masquerade Artists"; 12 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

Moscow Theatre (16 Bolshaya Sadovaya St., Aquarium Gardens), 10 — Alibin, "A Thyme With Variations"; 11, 12 — Stein, "Naval Cadet".

Maya Plisetskaya in 1981 in Stockholm.

"It is a great honour for my museum to arrange an exhibition in the world's biggest theatrical museum," says Bengt Häger referring to the Bakhrushin Museum. "Two years ago, an exhibition, 'The Russian Ballet From Its Sources to the Present Day', was shown at the opening of a new building for our museum in Stockholm. I hope that our exchange will continue."

#### CIRCUS

State Circus (7 Prospekt Verhodnogo), Daily, the World Carnival programme (2 parts), starring leading circus performers.

## BUSINESS

### INSTRUMENTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

books were put out not only in Hindi and several other Indian languages. This time we are very keen to contact the Soviet Writers and Publishers' Association for publishing a 20 volumes of modern literature, as well as 20 volumes of Indian literature in English.

It is the 3rd International exhibition "Equipment for Scientific Instruments" which has opened in Moscow exhibition complex in Krasnaya Presnya and Sokolniki Park. More than 400 exhibitors from 25 countries and West Berlin are taking part.

"Books Serve Peace and Progress", this is an exciting theme being pursued by the London Mirror. The London Mirror is taking part in the fair for the fourth time. This is the second time for me personally that I am attending this exhibition.

Our firm deals in art illustration. We often deal with the Soviet Publishers. We have already sold several books from the library collection in English, French, Impressionist, painters, monographs of Russian artists Sorolla and Kustodiev. This is just the beginning of a huge task initiated a year ago. We intend publishing a big book devoted to the art of all the republics of the Soviet Union. We intend to continue our cooperation with publishers, as well as with firms in your country.

Tom Waugh told an MTI correspondent that his company had been set up specially for trading with the Soviet Union, and that by

the early 80s the volume of mutual trade between it and the USSR had risen to such an extent that it became necessary for it to open an office of its own in Moscow in order to render services to the British firms in their business operations on the Soviet market. He also said that every year the Overseas Marketing took part in four to five exhibitions in the Soviet Union.

Products from 25 companies have been presented by the Danish firm AMEX which this year marks the tenth anniversary since it began cooperating with the USSR.

Saying that the exhibition was only beginning, AMEX's director Edward Bodensteer noted: "We hope that here we shall meet many old friends—our Soviet partners, and also be able to set up new contacts.

Viktor YEVKIN



Waugh beside the stand of one of the firms represented by OMC (Eastway) Ltd. ● In the GDR Photos by Andrei Knyazev

### CONTACTS and contracts

● A major consignment of Soviet excavators is to be delivered to Hungary under a contract between the All-Union Foreign Trade Association of Machineexport and the Hungarian Foreign Trade Enterprise of Nikos.

● Under the contracts signed between Soviet Technoprom-import, the Japanese firm of Marubeni, and the Dutch firm of Marubeni, this country is to receive 14 winders from Japan and six coaling machines for knitted wear and non-woven fabrics from Holland.

● Attention at the 8th session of the Soviet-Belgian-Luxembourg and Belgian-Luxembourg-Soviet committees for assisting the promotion of trade, held in Brussels, capital of Belgium, was focused on questions of expanding trade, as well as economic, scientific and technical cooperation. To this end a programme for the further activity of the committee was worked out.

● It has been noted that the scale of cooperation between the USSR and Hungary has grown considerably. For example, over half a million Soviet and Hungarian citizens travelled in each other country in 1976-1980.

During the talks on analysis was made of travel exchange by friendship societies, twinned cities and regions, friendship trains and planes, specialized groups. Matters concerning co-

### PIPS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Many years of cooperation link the steel workers from the Chomutov pipe-rolling factory in Czechoslovakia with this country. This enterprise has delivered more than 4.5 million tonnes of pipes to the Soviet Union.

This year, this country is to receive from the Czechoslovakia factory a consignment of large diameter pipes for oil and gas pipelines, as well as pipes made of stainless steel for oil refineries and chemical industries.

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VIEWS FROM THE USSR

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### NEW PLANS FOR TRAVEL TIES

Piotr Abramov, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Tourism, and Zoltán Juhász, Minister of Domestic Trade and Chairman of the State Council of Hungary for Tourism, have signed a protocol. The result of talks held in Moscow by the two countries' travel organisations.

We have signed a protocol on what has already been achieved," he said at the signing ceremony. "Besides this, we have made plans for the immediate future and confirmed our desire to increase the annual travel exchange to 100,000 on each side. New routes will be prepared, more Hungarian tourists will come to the Sochi and Yalta resorts. I am confident that still greater possibilities lie ahead for broadening our cooperation."

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### Philately

#### AN ENVELOPE TO MARK MOSCOW BOOK FAIR

This pre-paid picture envelope has been released by the Soviet Communications Ministry to mark the 4th International Book Fair in Moscow. During the exhibition a special cancellation stamp is being used and a memorable inscription and picture.